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R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1946.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District  
of Thingoe in the County of West Suffolk for the year ending  
31st December, 1946.

Public Health Offices,  
8, Whiting Street,  
Bury St. Edmunds.

August, 1947.

To:

The Chairman and Members of the  
Rural District Council of Thingoe.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable  
consideration my eleventh Annual Report as Medical Officer  
of Health, being for the year ended 31st December, 1946.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON,

M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

- (a) Medical -- One part-time Medical Officer of Health,  
Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.Hy.,  
D.P.H. (Durham). Cert. Mental Deficiency  
and Allied Subjects (London), appointed in 1936.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but  
holds in addition the following appointments:- Medical  
Officer of Health, Newmarket U.D.C., Cosford R.D.C.,  
Thedwastre R.D.C., and Mildenhall R.D.C.

- (b) Others - One Sanitary Inspector,  
A. E. Ford, M.S.I.A., Diploma R.S.I.,  
appointed 12th April, 1930, also Building  
Surveyor, Petroleum and Explosives Officer.


Mr. A. E. Ford had completed almost 17 years as Sanitary  
Inspector, Thingoe, when he retired in January 1947  
to take up a similar position with Smallburgh R.D.C., Norfolk.  
The Council, in making him a parting gift, expressed their  
appreciation of his work. Mr. Ford had familiarized himself  
with well nigh every house and person in the District and  
had been accepted by the residents as a most willing and  
competent official. He was at all times a loyal and genial  
colleague and takes with him the thanks and good wishes of  
all in Thingoe.

S. M. Casson, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.,  
Diploma R.S.I. Appointed February 1946.

Mr. Casson who had been Surveyor to the Council, combined  
the two posts on Mr. Ford's departure and was joined by

One Additional Sanitary Inspector

R. L. Barker, M.S.I.A. Appointed 1st March, 1946.



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# SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

### 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	106,500 acres	
	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-year	15,930	16,120
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book.	4,870	4,969
Rateable Value.	£53,244	£57,403
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£224	£238

### 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	291	149	142
Illegitimate	28	12	16
<u>Stillbirths.</u>			
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	1	1	-
<u>Deaths.</u>	173	87	86
<u>Birth Rate per 1000 population.</u>	Thingoe 19.8	England & Wales 19.1	
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 population.</u>	" 0.43	" " "	0.53
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live &amp; still- births).</u>	" 21.5		
<u>Death Rate per 1000 resident population.</u>	" 10.7	" " "	11.5
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u>			
All infants per 1000 live births.	" 21.9	" " "	43
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.	" 20.6		
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	" 35.7		

7 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred, (2 males and 4 females legitimate, and 1 female illegitimate). No death from Maternal Causes (Headings 29 and 30), 26 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough or from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) were recorded.

On page 4 is a table giving some statistics for 1946 and for the decade from 1936 to 1945, during which I have reported as Medical Officer of Health. From this table have been prepared the decade average figures which allow comparison with this period and the year 1946.

The Rateable Value for 1946 and the Penny Rate Product are



considerably above the Decade Average and show a substantial increase on 1945 due to correction of anomalies in assessment of agricultural dwelling houses, together with new assessments and increases in existing assessments of Crown Properties.

On page 5 is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

The deaths are classified under the headings given in the New Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, as set out on Page XXXIX of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths - 1938.

The following comments are offered concerning the number and age distribution of deaths during 1946 as recorded in the table.

Four deaths occurred on the first day of life
One death " in " " two months of life
" " " " " three months of life
" " " " " five " " "

These seven deaths of infants before one year of age were associated with Prematurity, Congenital Malformations or Birth Injury and could, from birth, be regarded as inevitable, with the exception of the three months child, and here the cause was Bronchitis.

The two remaining deaths in the nonage were of a girl age 7 years, the cause being Pneumonia, and a boy aged 15 years, the cause being Burns.

Only four other deaths occurred before age 40 years, being ladies aged 24 (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), and 36 (Pneumonia) and males aged 32 years (Cerebral Haemorrhage) and 33 years (Heart Disease).

Of the total 173 deaths there were 131 (76%) at age 65 years or over, the numbers of these in each quinquennia being:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Age 65 to 69 years	13	8
" 70 to 74 "	17	9
" 75 to 79 "	18	15
" 80 to 84 "	13	12
" 85 to 89 "	5	8
" 90 to 94 "	1	6
" 95 to 100 "	1	5
	<u>68</u>	<u>63</u>

Of the 173 total deaths 111 took place at the home of the deceased, and the remaining 62 in hospitals as follows:-

West Suffolk	(General) Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.	28
St. Mary's	(P.A.C.) " " "	28
St. Leonards	(General) " Sudbury.	1
Risbridge Home	(Mental Defective) Hospital, Kedington.	2
St. Audry's	(Mental) Hospital, Melton.	2
Cottage	(General) " Thetford.	1





	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under one year.		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1936.	£34,082	£136.	4,020	15,240	184	5	Nil	190	12	8	Nil
1937.	£37,521	£170.	4,074	15,560	184	3	2	214	8	7	2
1938.	£42,877.	£167	4,463	15,470	192	3	1	188	10	8	1
1939.	£43,798.	£194.	4,683	15,370	206	5	Nil	248	11	8	Nil
1940.	£53,231.	£230.	4,974	16,310	249	14	Nil	246	9	8	Nil
1941.	£49,943.	£223.	4,954	17,250	230	12	1	283	27	4	4
1942.	£51,034.	£220.	4,814	17,220	210	14	1	269	17	9	Nil
1943.	£52,971.	£225.	4,820	17,420	223	9	1	271	35	6	Nil
1944.	£51,637.	£229.	4,806	16,960	234	18	2	295	40	8	3
1945.	£53,244.	£224.	4,870	15,930	185	5	3	245	48	5	1
TOTALS FOR DECADE.	-	-	-	-	2,097	88	11	2,449	217	71	11
ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE.	£47,034.	£202.	4,648	16,273	210	9	1	245	22	7	1
1946.	£57,403.	£238.	4,969	16,120	173	6	1	291	28	6	1





Below is a table giving the causes and number of deaths in 1946 occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar-General's figures.

HEADING.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Deaths at the Sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									
		Under 1 year.		1 and under 5		5 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 45	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M = Male F = Female										
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus(M)uterus(F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
15.	Cancer of breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
16.	Cancer of all other sites.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
17.	Diabetes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
19.	Heart Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
20.	Other Diseases of circulatory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
21.	Bronchitis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
22.	Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
26.	Appendicitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Premature Births.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile diseases.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Other violent causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	All other causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
TOTAL, Males.		2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
Females.		-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	15
										68	-
										-	63
										87	-
										-	86





## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge continued to provide these facilities throughout 1946.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. Red Cross Society Ambulances for general cases, Stowmarket U.D.C. Ambulance for infectious cases, and the County Council Ambulance for Scabies Cases, were available in 1946 and dealt promptly with all calls made upon them.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. This work was carried on by nurses of the Local Nursing Associations residing in the villages of Ampton, Barrow, Bradfield St. George, Hengrave, Little Fakenham, Stanton and Wepstead, whilst some parishes on the periphery are served by nurses residing at Bury St. Edmunds, Stowlangtoft, Hinderclay and Wickhambrook.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. } These continued as in  
(e) HOSPITALS. } previous years.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. 8.4% of the houses in Thingoe have a piped water supply and a further 8.8% are within 200 feet of standpipes, as under:

Parish.	Number of Houses on Piped Supply.	Within 200 feet of standpipes.
Barningham.	6	-
Barrow.	41	95
Bradfield Combust.	21	15
" St. George.	22	-
Culford.	20	-
Denham.	3	7
Great Barton.	36	-
" Saxham.	15	16
" Whelnetham.	18	64
Hengrave.	14	-
Ingham.	26	28
Ixworth.	72	168
Little Whelnetham.	11	8
Market Weston.	3	-
Rougham.	69	-
Stanningfield.	34	24
Thelnetham.	4	-
Wepstead.	2	10
	417	435





### Existing public piped water supplies.

During 1946 there were seven Council Piped Supplies situated at Barrow, Bradfield St. George, Great Whelnetham, Ingham, Ixworth, Rede and Whepstead.

None of these plants is fitted with gauging apparatus and calculations as to quantity pumped must therefore be only approximate. The table below gives details of these plants during the year. At no time was there any question of there being insufficient water, although the amount of water used was considerably increased as compared with the 1945 consumption.

	Parish.	Average Daily Pumping Hours.	Average Daily Volume.
Ø	Barrow	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,500
	Bradfield St. George.	1	3,200
	Great Whelnetham.	8	22,300
	Ingham.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,700
	Ixworth.	3	3,100
	Whepstead.	$\frac{1}{2}$	100

Ø The plant is fitted also with a windmill in addition to the petrol engine.

With the closure of the Rougham Aerodrome the pumping hours at the Bradfield St. George Station were considerably reduced, and it was necessary to pump for approximately 1 hour daily to supply the public in the Parishes of Bradfield St. George and Rougham.

A new 2" extension was layed on to the Rougham Housing Site, the development of which was almost completed during the year, and the Bradfield extension to the housing site supplied water to 9 new consumers en route.

The Bradfield St. George plant broke down in October, and new rods, guides, bucket leathers and reflux valve were fitted, and the plant generally overhauled at the same time.

A similar breakdown occurred at almost the same time at Whelnetham where a section of the rising main in the bore became detached and general overhaul was necessary. Both these plants had been attended to exactly 2 years previously.

Certain inconvenience was caused during the Bradfield breakdown as no duplicate pump is installed to maintain supply. The repair operations necessitated a pause in supply of 5 days.

The Whelnetham duplicate pump was able to cope with the demand in the Whelnetham, Stanningfield, Bradfield Combust Area during the repair to the large bore.

A 2" extension was taken from the Whelnetham main to supply the new housing site at Stanningfield.



Only two other breakdowns were reported during the year necessitating a stoppage of supply for 2 days at Barrow.

Following a report on the difficulty with which the Bradfield pump was performing its duties, balancing gear was installed to assist in evening out the load. The work was carried out by the Council's staff.

Certain alterations were made to the pulley arrangements at Whelnetham to allow both pumps to be driven with either engine. This was also carried out by the Council's staff.

The ram pump at Rede continued to work satisfactorily.

The purity and composition of the water being supplied was ascertained and the analysis showed that the water was always very satisfactory, although hard.

SITE.	NO. TAKEN.			RESULTS.					
	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chemical.					
				pH	Chlorine	Oxygen absorbed	Nitrates	Nitrites	Hardness.
Barrow.	2	2	Satis.	7.3 7.3	3.3 3.3	.0816 .0197	Nil .01	Nil Nil	20.32 20.78
Bradfield St. George.	2	2	Satis.	7.4 7.4	3.85 3.8	.0192 .0215	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	19.90 20.18
Great Whelnetham	2	2	Satis.	7.3 7.3	3.4 3.35	.0306 .0313	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	16.74 16.74
Ingham.	2	2	Satis.	7.3 7.4	3.7 3.75	.0145 .0212	Nil .01	Nil Nil	20.12 20.22
Ixworth.	3	2	Satis.	7.3 7.3	4.45 4.45	.0274 .0216	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	19.68 20.12

#### Other Sources of Water.

At Barnham there is a dug well to the Council Houses from which an unsatisfactory sample was obtained.

The Council therefore have purchased the pumping plant and towers at Euston from the War Department and a proposed extension into the village of Barnham has been accepted by the Council.

Apart from the Council's supplies no other supplies can be relied upon to give satisfactory results. Nearly all remaining supplies are shallow wells, unlined, and having wooden covers. A survey of the water supplies in the Parishes of Rougham, Bradfield St. George and Hargrave give further weight to the argument for early development of the known water resources of the district.







It will be seen from the appended table that over 97% of the samples taken proved either definitely unsatisfactory or suspicious. If unsatisfactory water per family is considered the percentage is even higher.

<u>Bacteriological Samples.</u>					
<u>Parish</u>	No.	Satis- factory.	Sus- picious.	Unsatis- factory.	No. of families involved.
Rougham.	21	-	3	18	58
Bradfield St. George.	8	1	1	6	20
Hargrave.	8	-	-	8	42
TOTAL -	37	1	4	32	120

The only private supplies which proved satisfactory were those from new houses and large residences where the well was completely covered and pumped.

Results of other analyses are set out below.

<u>Situation.</u>	No.	Satis- factory.	Sus- picious.	Unsatis- factory.
Dwelling Houses.	35	6	7	22
Factories.	1	-	-	1

As a result of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Rougham and Bradfield St. George the Council has required owners of impure supplies to connect to the Council's main supply, and to ensure that all houses in these areas are adequately supplied a scheme was accepted for 5 extensions to be carried out to bring the main within reach of groups of houses which were not within a reasonable distance.

In the case of Hargrave there is at present no Council water main, and water is being carted to 3 points in the village. Although 1946 was a year of heavy rainfall water carting throughout the area did not decrease. In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the results, water has had to be carted even though some wells have shewn an increase in their water levels.

Villages to which carting was necessary were:-

Hopton	Chevington
Hargrave	Hawstead
Barrow	Rougham.

In all cases of known unsatisfactory supplies the population was warned against drinking without first boiling.



### Housing Sites Water Supplies.

The Council considered the desirability of providing piped water supplies to their new houses and decided upon the erection of towers and pumping plant, and the laying of mains on all sites.

As a result of this decision tenders were accepted for 2 new bores, 1) Bardwell, 2) Rede, and tenders for the carrying out of the tower erection, pump installations, etc., should be considered early in 1947.

### Proposed Comprehensive Scheme.

During the year the remaining 2 projected test bores at Rushbrooke and Ixworth were completed and the comparative details of the 3 (Risby included) are set out below.

Site.	Diam.	Depth in feet.	Rest level below ground.	Reduced level below ground.	Time of recovery.	Lining depth.	Gallons hour.
1. Risby.	21"	300	18.75'	77'0.	15 mins.	50	38,100.
2. Ixworth.	21"	300	4.5'	22'0	30 mins.	60	43,820.
3. Rush- brooke.	21"	325	5.5'	42'0.	22 hrs.	325 Slotted	41,850.

The analysis results as reported by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Scrivner, Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1., show the water to be chemically and bacteriologically sound - these analyses are recorded on page eleven.





# FINAL ANALYSES.

	<u>Risby.</u>	<u>Rushbrooke.</u>	<u>Ixworth.</u>
<u>CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,</u> <u>(in parts per 100,000)</u>			
Suspended solids.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dissolved Solids.	37.64	37.64	49.40
Chloride ( as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	1.95	1.95	4.1
Free Ammonia	0.0075	0.0075	0.018
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015
Nitrate (as N <sub>2</sub> )	0.26	0.26	0.32
Nitrite	Very faint trace	Very faint trace	Very faint trace
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate (4 hrs.at 80°F)	0.0144 (N/80)	0.0144 (N/80)	0.0384 (N/80)
pH value	7.1	7.1	7.1
Temporary Hardness	24.46	24.46	19.13
Permanent Hardness	2.47	2.47	7.0
<u>Physical Examination.</u>			
Clear, Colourless, Odourless			
<u>Bacteriological Examination.</u>			
Bacteria per ml growing aerobically on nutrient agar at 20°C in 72 hours.	6	6	30
Bacteria per ml growing aerobically on a rapidly liquifying nutrient gelatine at 20°C in 72 hours.	1	1	2
Bacteria per ml growing aerobically on nutrient agar at 37.5°C in 48 hours.	less than 1	less than 1	1
Coliform Organisms.	absent in 50 ml.	absent in 50 ml.	absent in 50 ml.

## INFERENCE.

These hardwaters are in a satisfactory chemical, physical and bacteriological condition and are suitable for drinking purposes.





(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Ministry of Health caused an enquiry to be held to consider schemes of sewage disposal and sewerage of two parishes, namely Whelnetham and Barrow. The scheme for Whelnetham was approved as designed, and that for Barrow with an alteration in the siting of the disposal works, bringing them nearer to the village.

Immediately before the close of the year tenders were considered for the Whelnetham scheme and the coming year ought to see the completion of Thingoe's first important development in the field of sewage disposal.

Several new housing sites were sewered, namely, Stanningfield, Rougham, Hargrave, Barrow, Barningham and Bradfield St. George, and at the end of the year small disposal plants were in the process of being installed at all of the above, with the exclusion of Barrow and Barningham. Barningham sewer discharges into the Air Ministry sewer and the effluent is to be dealt with at their disposal works at Coney Weston.

In order that houses completed except for the sewerage should not be left vacant, pail closets were installed as a temporary measure.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. No change.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. A further 8 vault closets were converted to pail closets during the year and in 5 cases repairs or renewals effected in existing houses (exclusive of Council Houses.)

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. In 1946 a scheme of Refuse Collection was inaugurated in Thingoe Rural District for the first time. The vehicle employed is a Scammel 15 cb.yard Barrier load type and all the parishes in the district are visited once monthly, except in the case of the semi-urbanised areas of Ixworth, Hopton, Pakenham, Stanton and Barrow, where a twice monthly collection is made.

Great difficulty has been experienced in increasing the number of proper bins and at the end of the year the position left much to be desired. Apart from the benefit to individual householders of a scheme of collection the countryside is now free from the unsightly dumps of tins so frequently seen at crossroads and on open spaces before the scheme's inception.

It was originally expected that 10 pits at points throughout the district would be necessary to allow for smooth working, but it has been possible to cut down this number to 5. The only pits used during 1946 were those at Stanton, Livermere, Sicklesmere, Ixworth and Pakenham.

The pits at Sicklesmere and Stanton were in a particularly bad state when the Council took them over, having been used by the Air Ministry during the War and no cover whatsoever having been provided. A great improvement has been effected at both these pits by regular cartage of clinker used as cover material.





The following table shows the estimated amount of refuse in cubic yards collected during the period April to December 1946.

Month.	Mil- eage	Petrol	Oil Pints.	Volume C.Yds.	Sacks of Paper.	Bottles. Doz:
April		P R E P A R A T I O N.				
May	128	18	2	30	6	3
June	756	103	12	205	26	6
July	770	109	1	222	24	12
August	664	93	6	200	20	-
September	669	88	11	192	19	-
October.	587	82	-	158	17	3
November.	731	112	2	190	22	4
December.	540	76	1	168	16	3
TOTALS:	4845	681	35	1365	150	31

#### SALVAGE.

Paper.	Scrap Metal.	Lead.	Bottles and jars.
2.48 tons	0.9 cwts.	15 cwts.	31 dozen.

As was anticipated the heaviest collection was the second when people's hoards of bicycle frames, bedsteads, and accumulations of several years standing were brought out. Towards the end of the year a steadier state of affairs existed, although should the Council require the provision of dustbins there would again be an increase before a true level was attained. For the efficient cleansing of the area it is essential that measures are taken to require dustbin provision.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. Mr. Casson reports that Routine Sanitary Inspections have not been possible to the desired extent mainly because of the ever increasing demands of other branches of the Local Authorities activities. Such routine jobs as Factory inspections which should be done at least twice annually have been neglected with the result that only 26 visits have been paid to the 43 factories in the Area. Since none of these factories is very large or employs many people, and previous inspections show that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and accommodation is maintained the reason why precedent was given to other matters is obvious.

Bakehouses numbered 22 and again it was not possible to inspect each one.





The following table gives the number of inspections carried out and the progress of notices served.

PUBLIC HEALTH.	Defects found,	Visits made.	Prelim: Notices.	Complied with.
Cesspools.	1	3	1	1
Sanitary Accommm:	3	22	3	3
Refuse tips & Accumulat:	4	36	4	4
Verminous premises.	2	17	-	2
Dirty premises.	2	6	2	2
Infectious diseases.	5	18	-	-
Tents, vans and sheds.	1	7	1	-
Factories & Bakehouses.	6	26	6	5
Drains and ditches.	32	112	32	24
Sources of water supply.	44	162	9	7
Schools.	7	8	1	1
New Buildings.	7	93	7	7
TOTALS:	114	510	66	56

		Visits.
<u>Public Water Supplies.</u>		510 as above
Pumping Stations.	-	16
Defective Mains.	-	9
New Mains.	-	12
New Connections.	-	22
Meter Reading.	-	125
<u>Miscellaneous Visits.</u>		
A.R.P. Shelter Survey.	-	115
Refuse Notice posting.	-	160
Re-visits on Sanitary Accommm: Survey.	-	215
Total Visits:		<u>1,184</u>

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. No visits were made to shops and offices.

(v) CAMPING SITE. One site used as a camping site for casual farm labour at Barnham was visited and the re-arrangement of the vans and provision of sanitary accommodation requested prior to granting a license.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. No action.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS. Nil.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. Two houses in Ixworth were found to be bug infested and in both cases disinfection was carried out by the Council staff with "Zaldecide D.D.T." with good results. Re-inspection at intervals after three months produced no sign of recurrence.

(ix) COCKROACH INFESTATION. There were no cases reported or treated during the year.



(x) RATS AND MICE. Miss F. Williams, Pest Officer to the District, has supplied the following notes:-

A Meeting of the Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control was attended on the 27th May, 1946. The Council was represented by its Vice-Chairman, Major Beauford.

The Special Scheme for free treatment of private dwellings was discussed fully and subsequently this scheme was adopted by the Council. The financial arrangements of this Scheme are that the Ministry of Food pay 60% of the cost, the Council bears the remaining 40% and rat destruction is carried out in private dwellings free of cost to the householder.

The appointment of an additional Pests Officer was discussed.

Rattus Rattus (Ship Rat), R.A.F., Shepherds Grove, Stanton.

A report of the suspected presence of Ship Rat was received but proved to be unfounded and there was no further evidence of an infestation. Careful inspection has been made of the area concerned.

West Stow Sewage Farm.

This Sewage Farm was visited on 13th July, 1946, and a Major Infestation was calculated. A report was made to the Authority concerned and subsequent treatment resulted in an estimated kill of 500 rats - 70 rat bodies being seen.

Refuse Tips.

Routine inspection and treatment of Refuse Tips was carried out. Spraying the rubbish with "Secto" D.D.T. Powder proved successful in the destruction of insect pests. Two wasps nests were destroyed by the use of D.D.T.

Infestations Treated.	Bodies Seen.	Estimated Kill.
209	817	2,000

Types of Premises Visited.

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Description.</u>
14	Poultry Holdings
12	Schools
9	Canteens
80	Shops
400	Houses
16	Refuse Tips
4	Camps





# SECTION D.

## H O U S I N G.

1. (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts.) 138
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 446

- (2) Dwellinghouses recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925. 93

Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 45

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 19

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 1

(2) Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice. 6  
(including 5 from 1945)

#### (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 8

(2) Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice (a) By Owners. 10  
(including 3 from 1945)

#### (c) Proceedings under Section 11, 13 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, or under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Demolition Orders made. 1

Undertakings accepted not to re-let. 21

" not to re-let cancelled. Nil

### 4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 14

(ii) No. of families dwelling therein. 16

(iii) No. of persons dwelling therein. 115

(b) New cases of overcrowding reported in 1946. 5

(c) (i) Cases of overcrowding relieved. 2

(ii) No. of persons concerned in such cases. 16

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. Nil

(e) The Council possess 424 Council Houses.



## "Hobhouse Survey".

As reported in last year's Annual Report the preliminary Survey was completed during 1945 and showed the percentage of houses in each Category as follows:-

Category One	-	25%	(Satisfactory)
" Two	-	36%	{ Minor Repairs Required }
" Three	-	10%	{ Major " " }
" Four	-	15%	{ Reconditioning " }
" Five	-	14%	{ Beyond Reasonable Repair }

During 1946 an effort was made to record in detail the results of the preliminary Survey. Up to the end of the year 93 houses had been recorded (Categories 4 and 5), and in 21 cases upon the premises becoming vacant, undertakings not to re-let were accepted, and one demolition order was made.

### Summary of Notices Served.

Prelim: Notices.	Complied with.	Stat:Notices. Housing. P.H.		Complied with.	Outstanding 1947.
45	19	1	8	16*	18

\* (includes 8 from 1945)

The progress made in the provision of homes during the year is indicated by the housing position at the end of 1946.

Tenders for Council Houses approved by the Ministry of Health totalled 136, of which 62 were in course of construction and 6 were already completed. Of the 62 in course of construction, 50 were at roof plate level.

Hutments. The Council had taken control of two sites for hutments to provide 59 family units. Of these, 37 family units were completed and in occupation at 31st December, 1946.

Private Enterprise Houses. 13 were under construction and a further 7 were completed.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

Registered Cowkeepers. T.T.	-	30
-do- -do- Accredited.	-	21
-do- -do- Ungraded.	-	121
Total:		172
Wholesale Producers.	-	78
Retail Purveyors.	-	94
Total:		172

Letters drawing attention to the provision of the Milk and Dairies Order with regard to limewashing were sent twice during the year.

114 visits were made to the cowsheds and dairies necessitating the service of 22 notices, of which some 12 had been complied with at the end of the year.

An increasing desire to become graded producers was noted and much work was done in conjunction with the County Milk Officer in advising on alterations.





(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

As in previous years there has been no regular slaughtering in the district, due to the centralisation of slaughtering, with the result that fewer visits have been necessary at slaughterhouses.

Summary of Visits to Food Premises.

	Visits.	Notices.
Slaughterhouses.	8	-
Butchers Shops.	8	-
Fish Friers.	7	-
TOTAL:	23	-

Condemned Food.

5 lbs. cooked beef.

10 lbs. dates.

12 stone fruit cake.

7 packets 'Puffed Wheat'

5 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Cram Crackers.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

(d) CHEMICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

(e) NUTRITION.

(f) SHELL-FISH (Mollescan)

(g) WATER CRESS.

NO CHANGE.



# SECTION E.

## PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It will be noted that the total number is 83 - the corresponding figure for 1945 was 378. Two patients were removed to Isolation Hospital - one a Scarlet Fever and one a suspected Cerebrospinal Meningitis which was negative.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1946.

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Measles.		Pneumonia.		Ery-sipelas.		Infective Hepatitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
TOTAL	1	6	12	21	9	14	3	1	1	-	7	8
Age 0 to under 1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 " " 3	-	-	1	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 " " 5	-	-	3	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 " " 10	-	3	7	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	2
10 " " 15	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
15 " " 25	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
25 " " 45	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
45 " " 65	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

250 children (211 age 0-4 years and 39 age 5-14) completed Diphtheria Immunisation during 1946. 173 children previously immunised were given a Secondary or Reinforcing Injection. At the end of the year it was estimated that 53% of the children under 5 years of age and 93% of children between 5 and 15 years had completed the Diphtheria Immunisation Course.

The Percentage immunised under 5 years of age is better indicated by taking only those children 1 year old and not yet 5 years, as Immunisation is rarely completed before the child reaches 1 year old - the percentage then of age 1 year and under 5 years immunised was 68%.

This figure (68%) approximates to the desire of the Ministry of Health (expressed 23rd July, 1947, Circular 128/47) "that an intensive effort will be made to achieve the immunisation of at least 75% of all infants reaching the age of one year."

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1946.

Years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-24	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-
25-34	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-44	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
65 & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	8	8	2	4	2	1	-	1

56 cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year, Respiratory Male 20, Female 21, and Non-Respiratory Male 7, Female 8.

